

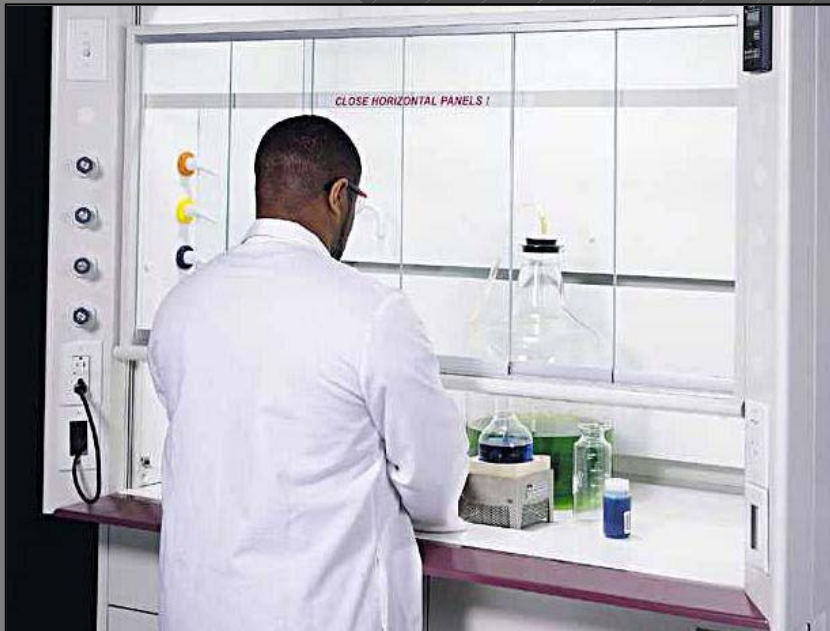
LABORATORY FUME HOODS

THE NEW TECHNOLOGY



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Who has a low-flow product offering?



LABCONCO



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The Rest of the Players

- Fisher Hamilton
- Lab Crafters
- And others just around the corner, like;
 - The Push-Pull Hood designed at LBNL



Pioneer



Air Sentry

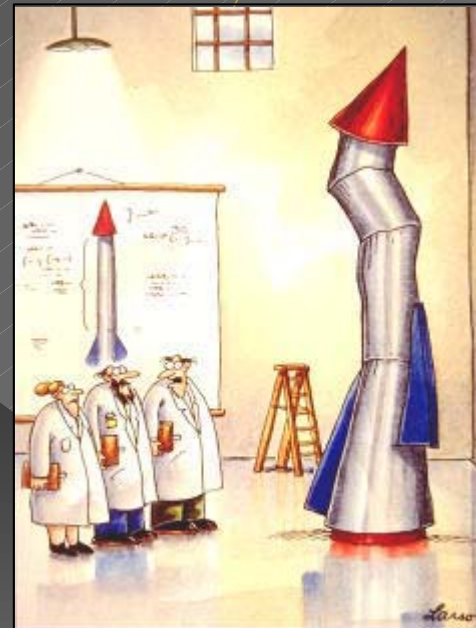


LBNL Push-Pull

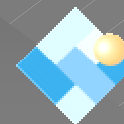


Advanced Technologies!

- Fortunately product developers like:
 - Robert DeLuga
 - Bob Haugen
 - Jon Zboralski
 - Kevin Gilkenson
- And engineers like:
 - Gerhard Knutson
 - Tom Smith
 - Dale Hitchings



**“It’s time we
face reality, my
friends...We’re
not exactly
rocket
scientists.”**

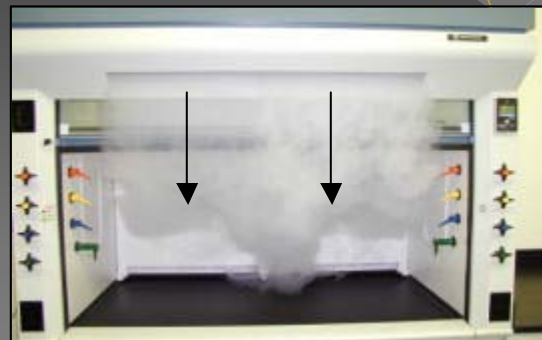
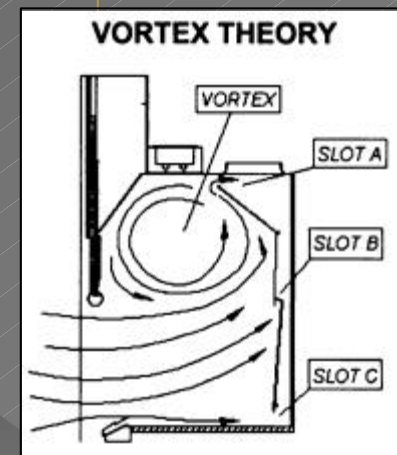
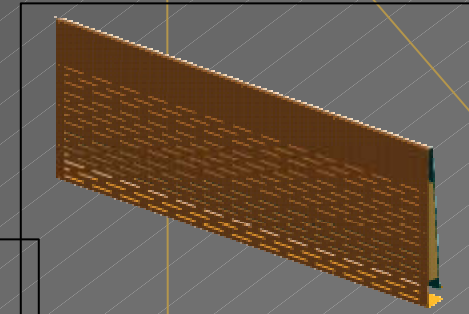
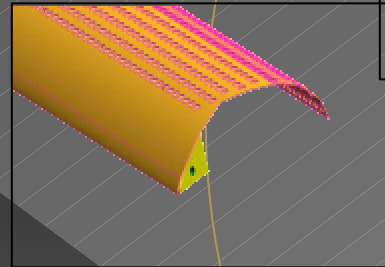


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Engineering Developments

AmericanIngenuity@Work.com

- Baffle designs
- High performance air foil
- Aerodynamic sash handle
- Airflow assist fans, the push in push-pull
- Operator protection with induced air curtain



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In what ways are they superior to
standard fume hoods?

It's all about ...



CONTAINMENT!



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Containment & ASHRAE-110



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So what about face velocity?

- Does it still matter?
- What should it be?



How do the new designs compare?

- They don't....not in the traditional sense.
- But they do from a performance standpoint.
- How do you specify when attempting to obtain the magical three bids?
Performance spec?
- It may be time for a paradigm shift.



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Additional Safety Considerations

Field Commissioning of Fume Hoods

ASHRAE-110

Tracer gas containment test



SEFA 1.3-2002 fume hood test



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When is a lower face velocity fume hood the right choice? Standard design hood? Or VAV?

Mechanical system loads for laboratory spaces are driven by either the ventilation loads or the plug loads.

Plug Loads

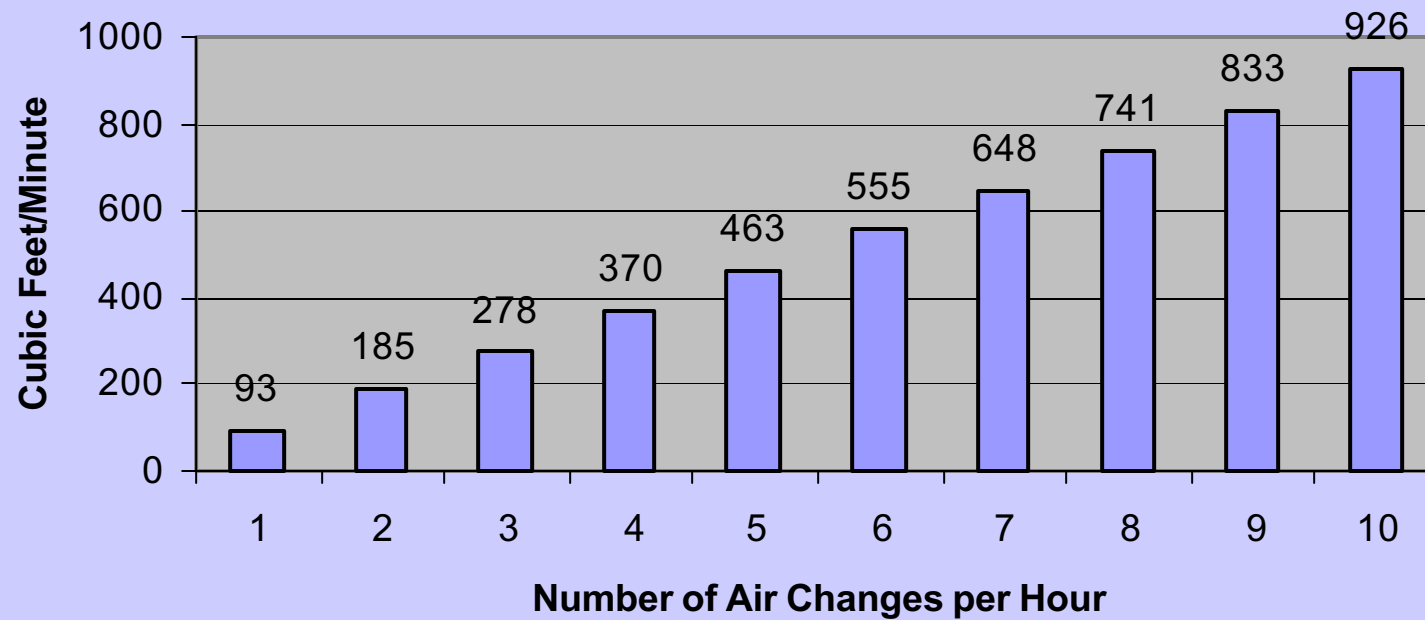


Ventilation Loads

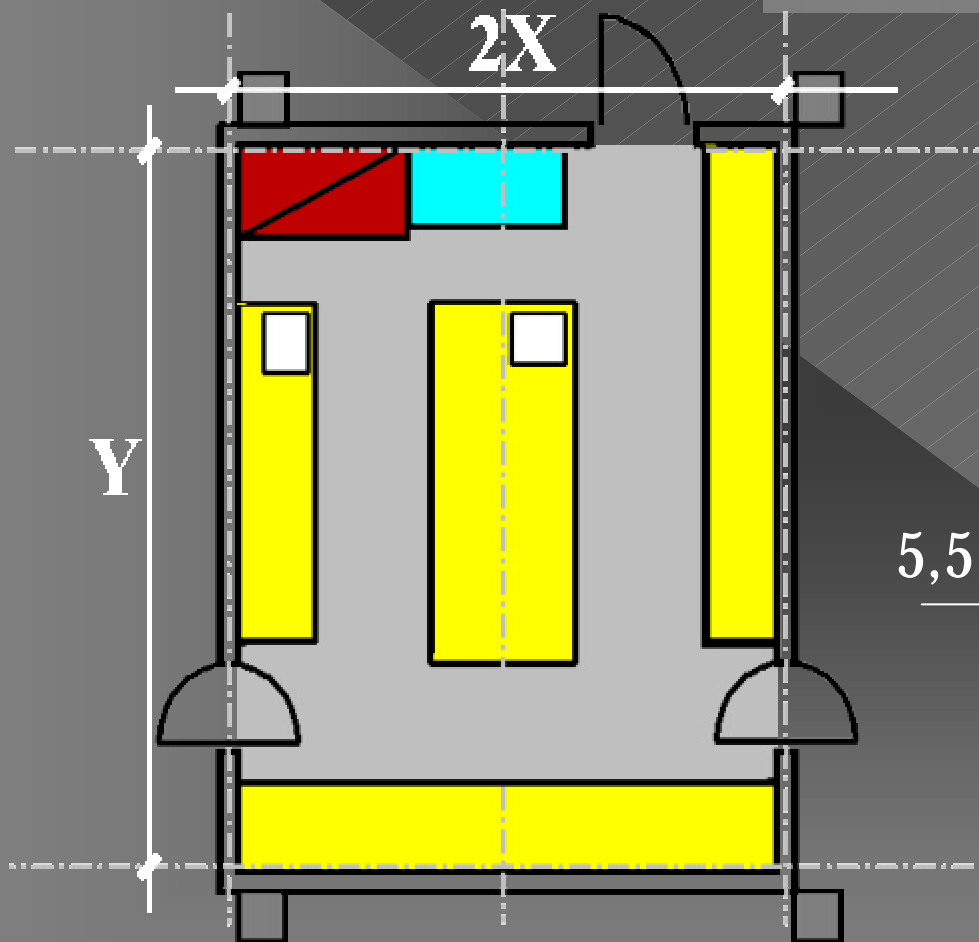


Laboratory Air Change Rates

Air Change Rate in CFM for Standard Lab Module



Typical Double Module Laboratory



Ventilation Driver

$$22' \times 28' \times 9' = 5,554 \text{ cu.ft.}$$

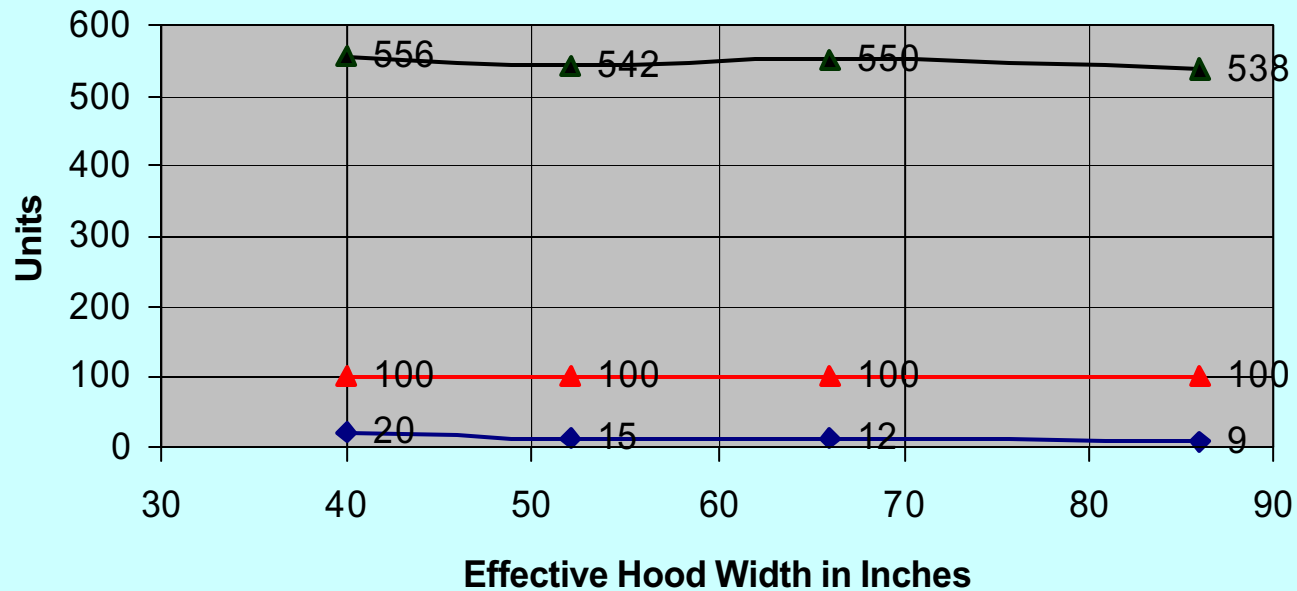
$$\frac{5,554 \text{ cu.ft.} \times 6 \text{ ACH}}{60 \text{ min/hr.}} = 554 \text{ cfm}$$



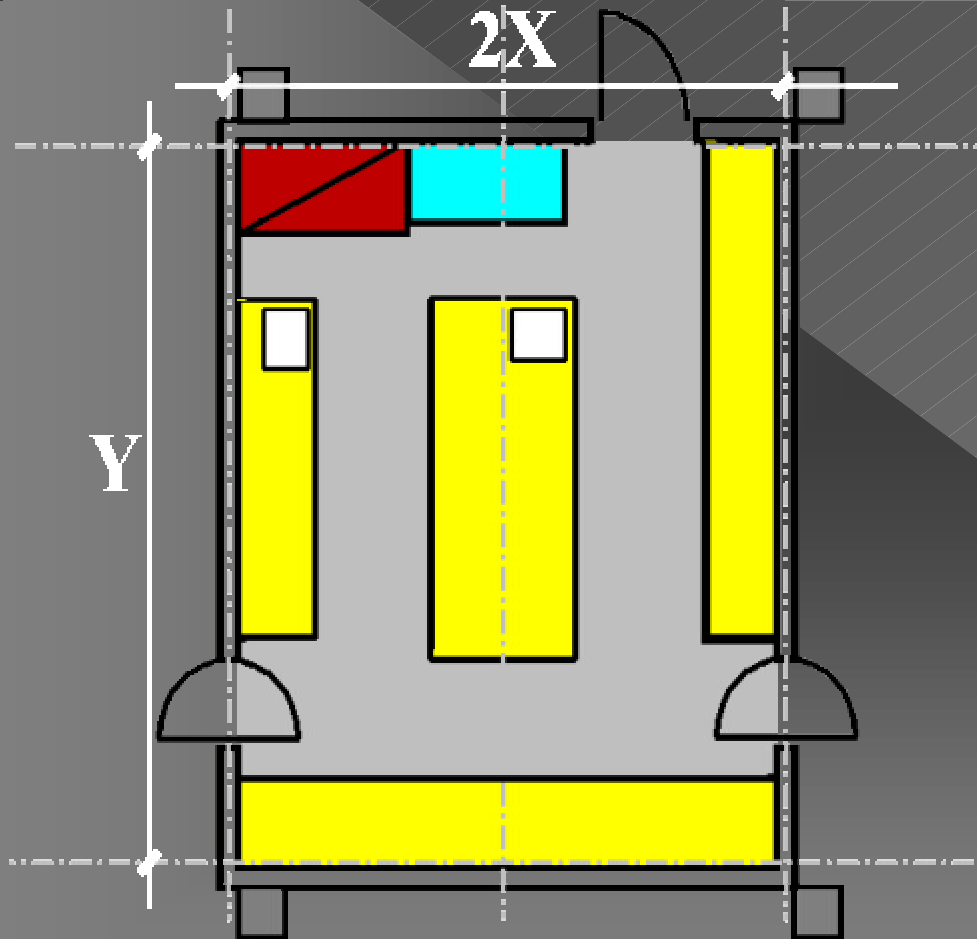
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What is 555 CFM?

What Kind of Hood Operates at 555 CFM?



Typical Double Module Laboratory



Plug Load Driven

$$22' \times 28' = 616 \text{ sq.ft.}$$

$$1W = 3/413 \text{ btu}$$

$$6W/\text{sq.ft.} = 20.478 \text{ btu/h}$$

$$20.478 \text{ btu/h} \times 616 = 12,614 \text{ btu/h}$$

$$\frac{12,614 \text{ btu/h}}{(1.085)(20^\circ\text{F})} = 581 \text{ cfm}$$



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When are low-flow hoods not low-flow hoods?

- When being used with the sash in the proper operating position!
 - Specified low face velocity is with the sash in the full-open position or setup mode
 - Since these are constant volume hoods, when the sash is locked into the proper operating position, the face velocity increases to something closer to our standard of 100 fpm



Match Hood With Mechanical System

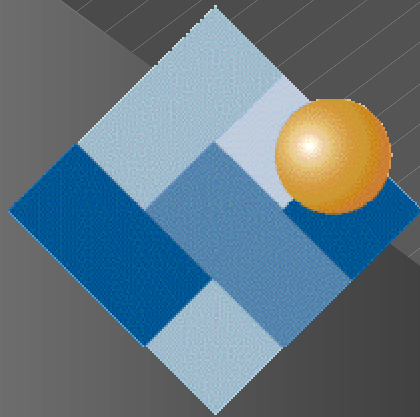
	Double Module Lab with 6 ACH	Double Module Lab with heat driven loads	Open Lab Space with 6-8 ACH
CAV	X		
VAV		X	
LF Hi-Eff.			X

The Message

- Understand what is driving the mechanical systems
- The successful laboratory designer will:
 - Apply “Right-Sizing” techniques
 - Use “Life cycle cost analysis” to advance fiscally sound decisions
 - Select the right hood for the right application. Take advantage of the many different types of hoods; even in the same facility
 - Make sure they work in concert with the building mechanical systems to arrive at the most energy efficient health & safety design solution



Thank You Very Much



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Setting the Stage for Scientific Discovery